

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 27th July, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

A correspondent of the *Nār Afshān* of the 9th July, writing from Siálkot, remarks on the difficulty experienced by travellers in the rainy season in crossing the nālā called Dīk near Pasrár, and points out the need of providing it with a bridge,

The *Asār-ul-Amsār* of the same date, in its local news columns, invites the attention of the authorities at Lucknow to the oppression practised on the people by the greengrocers and butchers of that city. They hold their shops in a particular quarter of the city which passes by the name of *Mandī*, and have formed a combination to oppress the public. They weigh only 12 chhatáks for a sīr, deduct a brokerage out of the price paid, and impose upon their customers in various other ways; and in case of the latter complaining of their deceitful dealings, use abusive and scurrilous language towards them, and also beat them. The police take no notice of all this.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 10th July repeats the suggestion so often noticed before, that a separate quarter should be assigned in each city for the residence of prostitutes—a plan which will serve to check the growing depravity of morals.

The same paper thinks that pargana Sadabad should be separated from Muttra and ceded to the Agra district, in the same manner that pargana Jalesar has been transferred.

The editor also urges the desirability of taking Jaunpur from the Sessions jurisdiction of Mirzapur and placing it under that of Benares,—a suggestion which was made by the Jaunpur paper some time ago. Not only is Benares nearer to Jaunpur than Mirzapur, but the road to the latter city is intersected by rivers and nálas, which make it almost impassable; and the separation of Jaunpur from the Sessions jurisdiction of Benares, and its connection with that of Mirzapur, is therefore anything but reasonable or proper.

Under the heading "Lahore" the same paper says that the whole of the outside of the city from Cashmíri Darwáza to Eki Darwáza, and adjoining the city wall, is full of heaps of filth. The writer finds fault with the Municipal Committee for taking no notice of the nuisance.

In its local news columns, the same paper complains in strong terms of the bad state of the Naí-Bastí Road. Even foot passengers, to say nothing of conveyances, cannot walk on the road without being liable to serious accidents. The writer gives a detail of the accidents which have befallen the people travelling on this road from time to time, and calls upon the municipality to level it.

The *Hindú Prakásh* of the same date has a long article on the killing of dogs, written by the Secretary of the *Amritsar Dharm Sabhá*. After mentioning the causes, real or supposed, which have led Government to tolerate this cruel practice—such as the barking of dogs at the sight of a European, their growing mad in the hot season and emitting noxious effluvia from their mouths, which corrupt the air and generate pestilential diseases, or their biting human beings, &c.,—the writer goes on to prove the folly of such preposterous conjectures. Dogs were as numerous in India before the establishment of the English rule as they are now, and yet cholera and other

epidemics which now break out in the country every year were quite unknown. In fact, experience has shown that in the year in which a large number of dogs are killed cholera is more prevalent. Further, deaths from the biting of mad dogs are very rare : and if in the course of a year one or two persons die in the whole of India from this cause, it is surely as absurd to order a wholesale murder of the poor animals, as it would be to cause all mankind to be put to death simply because a few of them run mad now and then, and in that state kill their fellow creatures.

The writer proceeds to dwell on the virtues of the dog and its usefulness to man, and the horror with which the Hindustánis view the killing of this harmless and valuable animal ; and he expresses a hope that Government will abolish the abominable practice.

The *Kárnáma* of the 13th July, in its local news columns, deplores the destruction of a large number of the houses of the inhabitants of the Lucknow city by the recent heavy rains, and hopes that, in consideration of the poverty and distress prevailing in the city, the city magistrate will be moved to sanction the expenditure of a portion of the municipal funds for conducting the necessary repairs of the houses.

The *Márwár Gazette* of the same date notices the injurious effects of the spirituous liquors prepared and sold by the contractors of ábkári. The ingredients commonly used by them for making the liquors are molasses and the flowers of the *mahuá* tree, and to these the bark of the *babul* tree is added in order to give the liquors a good colour and make them more intoxicating.

Moreover, *dhatúrá* and other drugs are also sometimes mixed to make the liquors stronger. All these things are extremely injurious to health, and the liquors distilled from them must be too so. It should be the object of Government to stop this, and not solely to increase the contract money every year. What can be worse than to give the monopoly of the preparation and sale of the liquors

to a single individual, and leave him at liberty to prepare them, of whatever kind or quality he chooses, without caring in the least what effect such spirits will have on the health of the people who use them?

In the writer's opinion, Government should either give a general permission for the preparation and sale of spirituous liquors, and thus, by creating a spirit of rivalry among the distillers, ensure the preparation of good liquors; or, which would be better, it should lay down proper wine prescriptions for each district and season, and the *ábkarí* contractors should be ordered to prepare liquors according to these prescriptions. Before being sold the liquor should be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district. By this plan, while a check will be put on the consumption of liquor, owing to the increase in its price, those who use it will derive benefit from it.

A correspondent of the *Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 15th July, writing from Attock, states that on the 5th July a butcher named Súbá, while grazing his goats in the forest, was suddenly seized by a party of three or four men of the Káfirí tribe, who would have carried him away, had not fifteen or sixteen of his fellow citizens, receiving timely notice of the occurrence, come up to his rescue. The writer remarks that the Káfirís are in the habit of kidnapping the Musalmans of the British territories and releasing them on the payment of a ransom, or torturing them to death in case no such ransom is paid; and he regrets that Government should take no steps against this lawless tribe.

In its local news columns, the same paper invites attention to the suspicious circumstances connected with the death of Safdar Sultán, the youthful son of Mirza Gauhar, which took place in Delhi recently. This young man left his mother-in-law's house in Mohalla Nizám-ud-dín, chewing a betel, with the intention of going to Mansúr's mausoleum. He had not gone far when he felt himself uneasy and made the best of his way home, which he had no sooner reached than foam and blood began to flow from his mouth and nostrils. He re-

mained in this state for an hour, after which he died. Next day the police officers and the Deputy Commissioner went to the spot to make inquiries, but through the shifts and expedients of Mirza Iláhi Baksh the real truth could not be discovered. The editor has strong reasons to believe that Safdar Sultán's death was not caused by any disease,—a belief which is fully confirmed by the fact that only a day or two before the sad occurrence a quarrel had taken place between the deceased and his wife and mother-in-law.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 21st July, remarking on the same case, suggests that inquiries into all cases of death suspected to have been caused by poison should always be conducted by the Civil Surgeon in conjunction with the magistrate of the district. The plan of leaving the inquiry entirely in the hands of the Civil Surgeon is objectionable.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 16th July has an article on famine. The upshot is that the dearness of grain which prevails throughout India is due chiefly to the excessive Government *jama* on land. It is a mistaken policy to raise a heavy tax from the zamindárs and cultivators, and leave the rest of the people altogether free. According to the Hindú Shástras the ruler of a state has a right to 10 per cent. of the income of his subjects in general; but, unfortunately, the English Government throws the whole burden on a particular class of its subjects and entirely exempts all the other classes from it—a policy which is both unjust and impolitic. All classes of the people derive equal benefits from the Government, and it is therefore only right and proper that all should bear their share of the expenses necessary for the protection of life and property. Hence it is proper for Government to reduce the land-tax and impose an income-tax on the non-agricultural classes. The hue and cry raised against the levy in the past years was all a sham. No one really suffered from it, while the State derived immense benefit.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th July publishes from the *Lawrence Gazette* the following interesting particulars of the

case of Raja Raghoobar Singh, Chief of Landhaura (Saháranpur), who was believed to have died seven years ago, but who has recently again made his appearance among the living to assert his claim to his estate :—

In the eighteenth year of his age some of the Raja's relatives, who were on bad terms with him, laid a foul plot for his murder. They made him speechless and senseless by means of an enchantment and some intoxicating drug, and in that state forced a handkerchief into his throat, and, placing him on a hearse, took him to the river side under the escort of a body of armed men, where after cauterizing the palm of his hand they threw his corpse into the river. A *faqír* saw the corpse floating near the bank of the river, and judging from appearances that life was not wholly extinct, took it out of the river, pulled out the handkerchief from the Raja's throat, and took every care of him. The consequence was that the Raja was restored to life and vigor, and lived with the *faqír* in a place of retirement, waiting for a fit opportunity when he could safely return to his estate. He has now come to Roorkee and placed himself under the care of the authorities. His identity has been fully proved and acknowledged by the native as well as the European gentlemen who knew him, and it is hoped he will soon be reinstated in the possession of his estate, and that the authors of the shocking crime be brought to condign punishment.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 18th July, in an article contributed by a correspondent, says that in most districts it is observed that when a vacancy occurs in any of the courts or public offices there it is filled up by an outsider, while the claims of the old Government servants are totally disregarded. The writer would have a rule laid down by which, whenever any post falls vacant in any court or office, the lower officials may receive promotion.

Another correspondent of the same paper invites attention to the oppression practised on the people by the officers

of the Vaccination Department. Instead of using kind and conciliatory measures to induce the people to avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination, they resort to coercive plans, which have made vaccination extremely unpopular among the natives of the country, and specially so in the Panjáb, where the people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to appreciate it. The writer particularly alludes to the course recently adopted at Batála (Panjáb), where in February and March last the local authorities and the members of the municipal committee of Batála were busy with the officers of the Vaccination Department in conducting vaccine operations, and where a proclamation was made warning the people that any one of them who refused to have his children vaccinated would be liable to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, together with a fine of Rs. 15. The writer states that children on whom the operation had been performed were brought from the villages to the town of Batála, and a large number of boys and girls were inoculated from the lymph obtained from them. In this way the body of each of these poor children was punctured over and over again, the consequence being that some boys died from the effect of the cruel treatment they underwent. Children whose parents paid Rs. 4 or 5 to the officers of the Vaccination Department as a bribe were saved from such treatment.

The writer cannot understand what law authorizes such a procedure.

The same paper publishes a petition to the Panjáb Government on the part of the inhabitants of Mooltan, praying that the proposal for replacing the steam-boat running in the Shersha ford between Mooltan and Muzaffargarh by a common ferry-boat be withdrawn. What has led to the proposal is the fact that the expense incurred in keeping the steam-boat exceeds the income from it. The petitioners would suggest—(1) that a smaller and less expensive steam-boat be substituted for the one now in use, and (2) that any deficiency which might still remain be made up for

from the local rates and the municipal funds. Since the introduction of the steam-boat the people cross the ford with much more safety and comfort than before, and they will be very sorry to be deprived of the boon.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 23rd July, in its local news columns, regrets to observe that, since the departure of Mr. Kaye from Benares, the bad characters of the city have resumed their vicious practices, and again rule predominant over the city, and asks Government to post him again to Benares.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN.)

The Jaipur correspondent of the *Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 15th July writes that the old state grants and endowments for religious and charitable purposes are being resumed. The writer thinks this course has been adopted by the prime minister in order to meet the grant of Rs. 25,000 made by the state towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

It is added that proposals for reductions in all departments of the state are also in contemplation, and that honest officers will most likely be undone by the policy. Five out of the ten Nizámats will be broken up, and the establishment of domestic servants and attendants reduced by eighty-four. The jagírs of the servants of the state are also being confiscated. A scheme for the reduction of the number of state dancers and musicians was also laid before the Maharajah, but was rejected, His Highness thinking it improper to make any further retrenchments in the expenditure under this head, which has already been reduced from one lách to Rs. 56,000.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 21st July thinks it a great pity that, while Government has set to rights the arrangements connected with the Rajpútána dák, its attention should not have been directed to the state of the mail-carts. The horses are generally thin and miserable, and quite unfit for drawing the carts. Government should see that the contractors use good and strong horses.

## COMMERCIAL.

*(Railways).*

An Allahabad correspondent of the *Benares Akhbār* of the 16th July suggests that, as a large number of persons daily travel up towards the Panjāb, and the single up mail train cannot accommodate the Allahabad passengers, as well as those coming there from different stations *en route*, another up-train should run from Allahabad in the evening.

The writer also points out the desirability of extending the privilege of obtaining tickets in the day, which is now enjoyed exclusively by first and second class passengers, to those of the third class, a plan which will remove to a great extent the complaints now so prevalent.

## EDUCATIONAL.

A correspondent of the *Khair-Khwāh-i-Alam* of the 15th July, writing from Sitapur, says that in the Government Zila School there no regard is had to the seniority of claim or to the ability of the teachers. All this is extremely discouraging to the teachers, and injurious to the prospects of the school.

The writer adds that the new Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, is totally unacquainted with the vernacular, and depends entirely on Munshī Durgā Prasād, 2nd Inspector of Schools, for issuing the necessary orders.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th July says that the difference of opinion hitherto existing between Saiyad Ahmad Khān, C.S.I., and Haji Muhammad Alī Baksh, Subordinate Judge of Gorakhpur, in matters relating to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental University has at last been finally settled, and that a committee is to be established under the auspices of the latter for obtaining subscriptions in aid of the university. The editor thinks this good news for the Muhammadans, and hopes due success will now attend the movement originated by Saiyad Ahmad Khān for their welfare.

## The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.       | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.    | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1   | Nair-i-Akbbár,             | Urdú,             | Bijnaur,     | Weekly,         | June 8th  | July 23rd        |
| 2   | Akhyár-ul-Akbbár,          | Ditto,            | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | June 30th | July 20th        |
| 3   | Ditto, ...                 | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | July 7th  | July 20th        |
| 4   | Maqsúd-ul-Akbbár,          | Ditto,            | Gurgáon,     | Ditto,          | 1st week. | July 20th        |
| 5   | Vidhyá Vilás,              | Ditto,            | Jámmú,       | Ditto,          | 13th      | July 20th        |
| 6   | Márvár Gazette,            | Ditto,            | Jodhpur,     | Ditto,          | 13th      | July 21st        |
| 7   | Naf-ul-Azím,               | Urdú and Hindí,   | Lahore,      | Ditto,          | 14th      | July 20th        |
| 8   | Maqsúd-ul-Akbbár,          | Arabic,           | Gurgáon,     | Ditto,          | 2nd week. | July 22nd        |
| 9   | Khurshid-i-Jahánáb,        | Urdú,             | Agra,        | Bi-monthly,     | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 10  | Mufid-i-'Am,               | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 15th      | July 20th        |
| 11  | Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,         | Urdú and Hindí,   | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 15th      | July 20th        |
| 12  | Samay Vinod,               | Ditto,            | Naini Tál,   | Ditto,          | 15th      | July 20th        |
| 13  | Rohilcund Akbbár,          | Urdú,             | Moradabad,   | Bi-weekly,      | 15th      | July 20th        |
| 14  | Almora Akbbár,             | Urdú and Hindí,   | Almora,      | Bi-monthly,     | 15th      | July 21st        |
| 15  | Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,          | Urdú,             | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | 15th      | July 22nd        |
| 16  | Káiyasth Samáchr,          | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 15th      | July 23rd        |
| 17  | Asár-ul-Amsár,             | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Weekly,         | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 18  | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,      | Ditto,            | Goojránwála, | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 19  | Rifáh-i-'Am,               | Ditto,            | Siálkot,     | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 20  | Jalwa-i-Túr,               | Ditto,            | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 21  | Najm-ul-Akbbár,            | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 22  | Akbbár-i-'Alam,            | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 20th        |
| 23  | Asha-ul-Akbbár,            | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 21st        |
| 24  | Saiyid-ul-Akbbár,          | Ditto,            | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | 16th      | July 21st        |
| 25  | Lawrence Gazette,          | Ditto,            | Delhi,       | Tri-monthly,    | 16th      | July 21st        |
| 26  | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | Urdú and English, | Meerut,      | Weekly,         | 17th      | July 20th        |
|     |                            |                   | Aligarh,     | Ditto,          | 17th      | July 20th        |

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|----|------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------|-----|------|---|---|------|
| 27 | <i>Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>        | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Lahore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 21st |
| 28 | <i>Rajputana Social Science Congress</i> | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Jaipur,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 21st |
| 29 | <i>Guzette.</i>                          | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 21st |
| 30 | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i>                    | ... | Marathi,        | ... | Indaur,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 22nd |
| 31 | <i>Malwa Akbbár,</i>                     | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Amritsar,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 22nd |
| 32 | <i>Hindú Prakash,</i>                    | ... | Hindí,          | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 17th | " | " | 22nd |
| 33 | <i>Supplement to ditto,</i>              | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 18th | " | " | 20th |
| 34 | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i>                   | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Cawnpore,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 18th | " | " | 20th |
| 35 | <i>Nir-ul-Anwar,</i>                     | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 18th | " | " | 20th |
| 36 | <i>Nir-ul-Afdq,</i>                      | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Agra,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 18th | " | " | 20th |
| 37 | <i>Urdú Delhi Gazette,</i>               | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Moradabad, | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 18th | " | " | 21st |
| 38 | <i>Rohilcund Akbbár,</i>                 | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 18th | " | " | 22nd |
| 39 | <i>Akbbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i>          | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Lahore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 18th | " | " | 22nd |
| 40 | <i>Koh-i-Nur,</i>                        | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 18th | " | " | 24th |
| 41 | <i>Panjábi Akbbár,</i>                   | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Delhi,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 19th | " | " | 23rd |
| 42 | <i>Akmal-ul-Akbbár,</i>                  | ... | Urdú and Hindí, | ... | Gwalior,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 19th | " | " | 23rd |
| 43 | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>                  | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Juánpur,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 19th | " | " | 27th |
| 44 | <i>Lam-i-Nur,</i>                        | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Benares,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 21st |
| 45 | <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i>                | ... | Anglo-Hindí,    | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 23rd |
| 46 | <i>Kárnámah,</i>                         | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Rámpur,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 23rd |
| 47 | <i>Dabdudd-i-Sikandari,</i>              | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 23rd |
| 48 | <i>Muir Gazette,</i>                     | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Delhi,     | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 20th | " | " | 24th |
| 49 | <i>Saiyid-ul-Akbbár,</i>                 | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Puttialá,  | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 20th | " | " | 24th |
| 50 | <i>Puttialá Akbbár,</i>                  | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Dhár,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 24th |
| 51 | <i>Vritt Dhárá,</i>                      | ... | Marathi,        | ... | Agra,      | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 20th | " | " | 25th |
| 52 | <i>Agra Akbbár,</i>                      | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Bháwulpur, | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 20th | " | " | 25th |
| 53 | <i>Sádiq-ul-Akbbár,</i>                  | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Jodhpur,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 27th |
| 54 | <i>Márwár Gazette,</i>                   | ... | Urdú and Hindí, | ... | Jámmú,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | " | 27th |
| 55 | <i>Vidhyá Vilás,</i>                     | ... | Urdú,           | ... | Delhi,     | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 20th | " | " | 27th |
| 56 | <i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i>            | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 21st | " | " | 22nd |
| 57 | <i>Oudh Akbbár,</i>                      | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Cawnpore,  | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 21st | " | " | 23rd |
| 58 | <i>Shola-i-Túr,</i>                      | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Ditto,     | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 21st | " | " | 24th |
| 59 | <i>Matla i-Nur,</i>                      | ... | Ditto,          | ... | Juánpur,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 21st | " | " | 24th |
|    | <i>Nasim-i-Juanpur,</i>                  | ... | Ditto,          | ... |            | ... |              | ... |      | " | " |      |

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.       | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.    | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE. | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| 60  | Naf-ul-Azám,               | Arabic,           | Lahore,      | Weekly,         | July  | 1874. 27th       |
| 61  | Muhibb-i-Hind,             | Urdú,             | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | "     | 25th             |
| 62  | Akbbár-i-'Am,              | Ditto,            | Lahore,      | Ditto,          | "     | 25th             |
| 63  | Rohilcund Akbbár,          | Ditto,            | Moradabad,   | Bi-weekly,      | "     | 27th             |
| 64  | Benares Akbbár,            | Hindí,            | Benares,     | Weekly,         | "     | 24th             |
| 65  | Núr Afshán,                | Urdú,             | Ludhiana,    | Ditto,          | "     | 25th             |
| 66  | Akbbár-i-'Alam,            | Ditto,            | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 67  | Asha-ul-Akbbár,            | Ditto,            | Lucknow,     | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 68  | Asár-ul-Amsár,             | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 69  | Anwár-ul-Akbbár,           | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 70  | Oudh Akbbár,               | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Bi-weekly,      | "     | 25th             |
| 71  | Shams-ul-Akbbár,           | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Bi-monthly,     | "     | 27th             |
| 72  | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | Urdú and English, | Aligarh,     | Weekly,         | "     | 27th             |
| 73  | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,      | Urdú,             | Goojranwála, | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 74  | Risáh-i-'Am,               | Ditto,            | Sialkot,     | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 75  | Lawrence Gazette,          | Ditto,            | Meerut,      | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 76  | Salwa-i-Tír,               | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 77  | Meerut Gazette,            | Ditto,            | Ditto,       | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |
| 78  | Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,       | Ditto,            | Delhi,       | Tri-monthly,    | "     | 27th             |
| 79  | Urdú Delhi Gazette,        | Ditto,            | Agra,        | Weekly,         | "     | 27th             |
| 80  | Núr-ul-Anwár,              | Ditto,            | Cawnpore,    | Ditto,          | "     | 27th             |

ALLAHABAD :  
The 4th August, 1874. }

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